

*A List of the BIRTHS and DEATHS, in the several Religious Societies in the City of Philadelphia, from August 1, 1793, to August 1, 1794.*

Names of Societies, &c.	Births		Deaths		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Buried	Days
German Lutheran Church,	255	251	403	379	506	782
German Reformed Do.	70	83	179	130	133	309
Christ's and St. Peter's Do.	78	77	221	179	155	400
St. Paul's Church,	59	76	40	46	135	85
Society of Friends,	171	179	236	238	330	474
Catholic } St. Mary's	100	140	192	161	240	365
Churches } Holy Trinity	33	35	47	25	68	66
First Presbyterian Church,	27	25	69	30	54	90
Second Presbyterian Do.	29	29	89	68	58	157
Third Presbyterian Do.	82	79	87	57	101	144
Scotch Presbyterian Do.	11	10	22	12	21	41
The Associates Do.	3	3	7	8	6	15
Society of Free Quakers	8	9	34	17	17	51
Moravian Church,	3	5	12	5	8	17
Swedish Do.	12	19	46	50	31	96
Methodist Do.	25	27	34	26	52	60
Baptist Do.	17	19	35	32	36	67
Universalists, believing in the Salvation of all men,	3	4	2	1	7	3
Jewish or Hebrew church,	3	0	2	1	3	3
Potters Field*—White people,	†92	89	1084	514	181	1598
Black people,	†67	72	91	61	139	150
Total Number,	1141	1234	2933	2059	3379	4992

\* Including those who were buried in the Bush-Hill Burying Ground.

† Births in those Families who bury in Potter's Fields.

‡ Births among the Black People.

From the Virginia Gazette.

MARCELLUS. No. V.

If then we consult merely Republican preferences, we shall regard an union with the New-England states as the connection most to be desired. But to this we are invited not only by so important a consideration but by a mutuality of interests.—Nothing is more absurd, nothing more untrue, than an opinion which has been promulgated with uncommon zeal, that the interests of Virginia are opposite to the interests of New-England, and that any close connection with New-England would be destructive to us. It has been demonstrated, that if we regard pure republican principles as an important point in the alliances we form, we cannot find in the world a people whom we ought to prefer in this respect, to the people of New-England. If too on examination we shall find, that this connection will be conducive to our prosperity in a pecuniary light; how much do those deserve censure, who instead of making us regard each other as brethren, and labour for each other's prosperity, and endeavour to excite rivalry, jealousy and enmity. Nature certainly intended that we should be one nation, by creating a reciprocity of interests. New-England, filled with people of a rugged fertile soil, is driven to manufactures and navigation for its support. We, on the other hand, situated in the finest climate in the world, with an unbounded extent of fertile country, without inhabitants equal to the culture of our rich soil, are irresistibly attracted to agriculture. New-England an industrious enterprising people, will manufacture our raw materials, traverse the ocean, and search every point of the universe to find a market for the produce of our soil. They will derive wealth from being our manufacturers and carriers, while we grow rich from the markets which their industry and enterprise shall open to the products of our labour. The truth is, that we cannot cultivate our soil, and navigate the ocean at the same time. Nature forbids it. We find too great abundance from tilling the earth, to search for a subsistence on the sea. And agricultural habits are also adverse to manufactures. As to our surplus produce then, we must depend on others to carry it to foreign markets, and bring the returns we want.—And the question is, whether we will prefer for this business any foreign nation whatsoever to our natural allies and republican brethren of New-England? The magnanimous and generous Virginians can never hesitate in the choice. It is impossible that any man can prefer foreigners, who at any moment may become our enemies, to a people who must ever be bound to us by the strongest ties of the strongest interest. We are led therefore on every ground of principle and interest, to prefer above all things, and cherish most cordially, that happy union which now exists between the states of America. As the present government was induced from, so all its laws have been predicated on that mutuality of interests which I have described. For while on the one hand the general government has enacted laws, which, from the encouragements they offer, will finally, and as fast as their capitals will permit, secure to American citizens the profits of the manufacturing and carrying business; it has wisely on the other hand avoided giving umbrage to any foreign nations, both as to their fabrics and navigation on an equal footing: No doubt reflecting that we may lose every thing, but cannot possibly add to our prosperity by war; therefore ought to shun every provocation which in the most remote degree may lead to hostilities. What that able and patriotic citizen Jefferson thought on this subject, at a period when his opinions must have been perfectly free, as I presume they are now, from the temper

of certain politicians at the present time, may be found at large in his "Notes on Virginia, a work, which with many others, will forever do honor to his memory.—What does this able statesman say, I will not venture to quote his ideas but in his own expressive language. In note 22d after detailing the resources of the state he proceeds as follows, Young as we are, and with such a country to fill with people and with happiness, we should point in that direction the whole generative force of nature, wasting none of it in the efforts of mutual destruction. It should be our endeavor to cultivate the peace and friendship of every nation, even of that which has injured us most, when we shall have carried our point against her. Our interest will be to throw open the doors of commerce and knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may chuse to bring into our ports, and asking them the same in theirs. Never was there so much false arithmetic employed on any subject, as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it was their interest to go to war. Were the money which it has cost to gain, at the close of a long war, a little town or a little territory, the right to cut wood here, or to catch fish there, expended in improving what they already possess, in making roads, open rivers, building ports, improving the arts, and finding employ for their idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier and happier.

This I hope will be our wisdom.—And perhaps to remove as much as possible the occasions of making war, it might be better for us to abandon the ocean altogether, that being the element, whereon we shall be principally exposed to jostle with other nations; to leave to others to bring what we shall want, and carry what we can spare. This would make us invulnerable to Europe by offering none of our property to their prize, and would turn all our citizens to the cultivation of the earth; and I repeat it again, cultivators of the earth are the most virtuous and independent citizens. It might be time enough to seek employment for them on the sea, when the land no longer offers it. But the actual habits of our countrymen attach them to commerce. They will exercise it for themselves.—Wars then must sometimes be our lot; and all the wife can do will be to avoid that half of them, which would be produced by our follies, and our own acts of injustice, and to make for the other half the best preparations we can. Of what nature should these be? A land army would be useless for offence, and not the best nor safest instrument of defence. For either of these purposes the sea is the field, on which we should meet an European enemy. On that element it is necessary we should possess some power. To aim at such a navy as the greater nations of Europe possess, would be a foolish and wicked waste of the energies of our countrymen. It would be to pull on our own heads that load of military expence which makes the European labourer go supperless to bed, and moistens his bread with the sweat of his brows. It will be enough if we enable ourselves to prevent insults from those nations of Europe which are weak on the sea, because circumstances exist, which render even the stronger ones weak as to us. Providence has placed their richest and most defenceless possessions at our door; has obliged

their most precious commerce to pass, as it were, in review before us.

To protect this or to assail us, a small part only of their naval force will ever be risked across the Atlantic. The dangers to which the elements expose them here are too well known, and the greater dangers to which they would be exposed at home, were any general calamity to involve their whole fleet. They can attack us by detachment only; and it will suffice to make ourselves equal to what they may detach. Even a smaller force than they may detach will be ranked equal in reputation, by the quickness, with which any check may be repaid with us, while battles with them will be irreparable till they are repaired. A small naval force, then, is all that we want; and a small one is necessary. What this should be, I will not undertake to say. I will only say it should be no means so great as we are able to make it. Suppose the million of dollars or three hundred thousand pounds, which Virginia could annually spare without distress, to be applied to the creating a navy. A single year's contribution would build, equip, man and send to sea a force which should carry three hundred guns. The rest of the confederacy exerting themselves in the same proportion, would equip in the same time fifteen hundred guns more. So that one year's contribution would set up a navy of 1800 guns. The British ships of the line average 76 guns; their frigates 38. Eighteen hundred guns then would form a fleet of thirty ships, 18 of which might be of the line, and 12 frigates. Allowing eight men, the British average, for every gun, their annual expence, including subsistence clothing, pay and ordinary repairs, would be about 1280 dollars for every gun, or 2,304,000 dollars for the whole.

Such is the opinion of Jefferson. How different from his ideas is that policy, which would lead us first to commercial conflicts—then to their natural consequence, actual war. How different have been the ideas of the advocates of this system of commercial warfare from his in another respect. He thought in order to give due respect and protection to our navigation, we ought to have a respectable fleet. He thought twelve years ago, that the energy of the American nation was equal to building and appointing for sea in one year thirty ships, eighteen of which of the line. At present those who press us to shackle our trade, and proscribe the most powerful commercial nation in Europe, think that we cannot build six frigates to protect our coasts from pirates, and our citizens from the horrors of Algerine captivity. Jefferson thought right. We are an agricultural people. But the success of our agriculture depends on our commerce; and that commerce must be protected as far as it is carried on by our own citizens, and as far as it is carried on by foreigners, it ought to be opened to the freest competition. Such a system can alone give to our agriculture its just and proper encouragement. Let us then, my countrymen, sedulously guard our own happiness and attend to our own interests: Let us leave to other nations the management of their own affairs, nor involve our fate in that of any power on earth. Particularly during the present convulsed state of human affairs, let us keep ourselves unconnected with the politics of Europe; in which we cannot interfere with effect; though it is easy by interfering to destroy ourselves. But it may be asked, shall we not join France in the cause of Liberty? I will touch on this, and some other miscellaneous subjects, in another and concluding number.

MARCELLUS.

For the Gazette of the United States.

ADVICE TO A PARTY.

CARRY sober and sound principles to such extravagance, as to disgrace your opponents who chuse to keep within bounds.

Call the rights of property, aristocracy against the rights of man. To pay the public creditors their due is corruption, instrumentality, mystery.

Call yourselves republicans, because you abhor monarchy, aristocracy, and our own republic. You abhor all government, as it is a restraint upon the rights of man. It is not hard to show how it treads, terrifies, whips and starves a certain order of true sons of liberty. Show that the party who are in favour of laws and order are aristocrats, knights of the funding system, monarchy-men. Your stories will at last be received if you can hold it out for some time to stand to them. Those who abhor government will do their best to believe them, and at any rate will swear to them and spread them.

Make an outcry about the public debt, and show that those who would pay it off, hold it to be a public blessing; that they will not sink the debt, for that would be losing a grand support of corruption and aristocracy.—Yet always oppose every plan to sink the debt—for that would sink your party. You live upon the clamour against that debt, and a serious prosecution of the redemption of it would take away from faction its daily bread—the vital air of your elections.

When a thing is popular and yet fatal to the party, as that last mentioned, affect zeal for the measure and under the cover of that zeal push it to an impracticable extreme. Pay off the debt—yes; pay it by a land tax; pay it all at once. The consequence will be, you pay nothing, and keep the debt for every party-purpose, for irritation, for alarm, and for elections, in its full power and virtue. The influence of the debt is less in favor of government and its departments than the influence of the clamor against it is favorable to party.

Two things will inevitably gain you popularity: unalterable and fierce opposition to troops and taxes. Using the purse and the sword is unpopular. Throw that on your opponents.—Thinking men may say you oppose blindly, when our safety, and true economy require you should vote for troops and for taxes. No matter—you will brag of your care for the people. You act against the minister and his party.

More instruction will be given after you have digested this.

ANARCH.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, Resolved, that further provision ought to be made for the reduction of the Public Debt; Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Ames, Mr. Duvall and Mr. Nicholas, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report a plan for that purpose.

Mr. W. Smith, from the COMMITTEE appointed to prepare and report a plan for the reduction of the Public Debt, brought in the following

REPORT:

That from the documents accompanying this report, marked A and B, it appears, that the surplus of the existing revenues, beyond the probable expenditures for the year 1793, and the succeeding years, will enable the Legislature to commence during the year 1793, and to continue thereafter the payment of that portion of the public debt which the government has by law reserved the right to redeem.

The committee therefore submit the following resolution:

1. Resolved, That there be appropriated out of the revenues of the year 1793, a sum not exceeding 600,000 dollars, to be applied to the payment of two dollars on every hundred dollars of the amount of that part of the public debt which bears an actual interest of six percent.—the said payment to be made on the day of next.

The committee further report, that it would, in their opinion, be expedient to appropriate, until the year 1801 all the revenues arising from the duties and taxes on manufactured sugar and snuff, on licences for retailing wines and spirituous liquors, on sales at auction and on carriages, to the payment of so much of the public debt, as the government shall annually have a right to redeem, and for that purpose, to prolong the duration of the said duties and taxes, to the year 1801.—They therefore recommend the following resolution.

2. Resolved, That the several clauses of limitation, in the acts for laying duties and taxes on manufactured sugar and snuff, on licences for retailing wines and spirituous liquors, on sales at auction and on carriages, be repealed, that the said several acts be continued in force until the year 1801, and that the monies arising therefrom be appropriated to the discharge of that portion of the public debt which is redeemable by law, subject, however, to a substitution of other duties or taxes of equal value to all or any of the said duties and taxes.

The following resolutions, as connected with this subject, are also submitted by the committee:

3. Resolved, That the eighth section of the act of last session, laying addi-

onal duties on goods, wares and merchandise, be repealed, and that the duration of the said act be made commensurate with the act for laying such duties, passed 10th of August 1790, intitled, "An act making further provision for the debt of the United States."

4. Resolved, That the surplus of revenue, which may hereafter exist after satisfying all legal appropriations, ought to be annually appropriated to the purchase of the public debt.

The prospect of an approaching peace with the Indian tribes having suggested to the committee the propriety of resorting to the western lands, as an auxiliary resource for the discharge of the public debt, they further recommend the following resolution:

5. Resolved, That provision be made for the sale of the public lands in the western territory.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 19.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 2d. 1794.

"YOU no doubt before this, have heard of my being in this country; as I have wrote by several conveyances from Morlaix by the way of Brest, but as vessels are often stopped after they are ready for sea, you may not have received them. I have been in this place ten weeks, and have had no opportunity to write to you till yesterday. I was stopped off the Island of Scilly by the French frigate the Bellona, on 25th, and sent into the port of Morlaix on 28th April last, after being manned by the French, and four of my seamen taken out. I remained in that place which is about eleven leagues from Brest, near ten weeks, striving every thing in my power to get my ship and cargo liberated, so as to proceed on my intended voyage to Amsterdum. A passport was absolutely refused me to go to Brest, during that time. At the intercession of a stranger, unknown, I at last obtained one, and proceeded to Brest, where I saw one of the Representatives of the French people, who I had frequently wrote to before on the subject of my unlawful arrestation on the high seas, agreeable to my full and formal protest made on the day of my ships arrival. His answer was he could do nothing for me, at the same time gave me a passport to come to this city, observing that generally the se cases were decided there. Mr. Morris then Minister from the United States of America, residing here, I wrote to him immediately on my arrival, stating my situation. A few days after I got from the Justice of the peace, a translated copy of all my ships papers, bills of lading &c. &c. and forwarded them to him, his answer to me was, he could not interfere with private property, and after repeated remonstrances on my part, he advised me to come to Paris. Alas! I came here and found many of our American Captains that have been here some four and five months, and in France seven and eight; their cargoes taken from them, and not knowing at present where they are. Some have their ships papers lost, and all present here without any restitution. My cargo is at present on board, and my ship lying in an open road, blowing weather we must soon expect, and God only knows what will be the consequence. Within these few days Captain Blant of the ship Hero, of Bolton, but last from Carolina, was sent into Cherbourg near seven months, and the ship Union of Petersburg Virginia, have received their reports. Belonging to the former, they have condemned thirty-six tierces of indigo, and say they will pay him out of the sales of it his demerage and detention. The latter, they have stopped his whole cargo, consisting of naval stores and tobacco, after losing all his ships papers. Such is my, is our situation in this country, laying at a great expence, and I know not whether we shall be reimbursed.

Mr. Monroe, Minister from the United States, arrived here three weeks ago. I waited on him immediately, giving him a statement of my situation. He has been well received here in the body of the Convention, perhaps never was a Minister received with greater applause.—And they have promised him to grant whatever he may want in justice to his free countrymen. I left him this morning, and he informs, he has no doubt of having every just claim settled in a short time. He comes forward to-morrow officially in our business. I have a very just claim; the demerage of the ship, amounting to near nine hundred pounds sterling, and my own expences in this country, which are very considerable.